

# THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME IX, No. 16

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Sep. 15th, 1921

Price: \$2.00 Per Year

## UNION CHURCH

Next Sunday evening the subject for discussion will be, "Christian Worship." The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be held at the close of the evening service.

Beautyland Service, 8 p.m. Empress Sunday School, 11 a.m. Church service, 7.30 p.m. Remembrance Rally Day, September, 25.

Choir practice at the home of Mrs. H. T. Hall, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.



## Do you believe in signs?

HERE is one you can't miss. It's the sign of a company that has stood between the country and its fire losses for over a century.

It is also the sign of a line agency—one that specializes on insurance—one that is watchful of your interests as well as the interests of the companies it represents. When you see this sign, think of protection. Think also of agency service. You can safely rely upon our care in looking after your property and in securing prompt and fair settlements in case of loss.

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Notary Public & Conveyancer

The Sure Insurance Agency

I have around 30 pairs of  
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sizes from 11 to 2, solid leather, guaranteed, no fibre or paper, at

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**MEN'S SHOES**  
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**G. W. MARTYN**

## Constable Sissons, of Brooks, Accidentally Shot Dead

A very sad happening occurred at Brooks, Alta., on Tuesday morning when Constable Frank H. Sissons of Brooks, was accidentally shot and killed. A K. Broome, Insp. with the Dept. of Agriculture, was examining a 22 rifle when it accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Const. Sissons on the temple. Death took place a short time after the arrival of medical aid. Const. Sissons was a visitor in Empress just a few weeks ago and was a likeable fellow. He leaves a wife and small son. The story of the happening told by Mr. Broome is as follows:

"Constable Sissons and I passed the Broken home and found the three little children playing on the bed. He made a cursory examination of the home and I took a letter from one of the children. I saw a drawer opened and 22 rifles were exposed to view. I took them out to examine them and see if they were loaded. One was a single shot and the other a repeater, would not work properly.

"Constable Sissons was standing beside me and I tried to work the magazine pump. He then walked around directly in front of me and the rifle went off, the bullet striking him in the chest. He fell to the floor unconscious. I saw I could do nothing to help him as he was lying unconscious, so I got in the car and drove to a neighbor's home. Dr. Moore, of Brooks, and Dr. Anderson, of Brooks, were phoned for. They arrived shortly but Sissons' condition was found hopeless and he expired in a few minutes.

Constable Sissons had lived in Brooks for about two years. His body was taken there and an inquest was held last Thursday. Mrs. Sissons' mother and sister from England, recently arrived at a visit.

Drumheller baseball team disbanded this week. The Goose Lake line provided good travelling for a few weeks this summer but found the going

## Local Train Service; The New Schedule

We are informed by Mr. H. H. Hall, that he has received a letter from the Passenger Dept. of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stating that their office have been asked to change the days of arrival and departure of the trains to and from the west. They however, state that the towns concerned, as represented by local Boards of Trade, are not agreed on this matter, many wishing the schedule to remain as at present. Until there is agreement between the various Boards of Trade there will be no change in this respect. Trains Nos. 515 and 516 will depart and arrive on the same days so that the new October schedule will be the same as present schedule.

In regard to our town and country citizens, we are of opinion that the majority would favor either departure at later, or arrival at an earlier, time of the day of one of these trains.

Time of departure of train to Swift Current, on new schedule will be, it is expected about 10 a.m., arrival of train from Swift Current will be about 10.45 p.m.

## O. U. B. M. G. CLUB

All those who are personally interested in playing the fretted instruments—banjo, mandolin or guitar are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Public School room, next to the Post Office on Thursday, September 22, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of organizing a B.M.G. Club. Beginners are especially urged to be present.

## WEDDING

The marriage took place on Thursday, September 8, at St. Stephens Church, Swift Current, of Miss Mable Schori, of Leader, to Mr. K. L. Betz, of that town. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. C. B. Gibson. Mr. J. E. Cornwall acted as the groom, while Miss Gibson assisted the bride. Miss Schori is well-known in Empress and visited here to give lessons on the piano forte.

## Announcement Public School Primary Department

There will be out one Beginner's Class in the Primary Department of the Public School for the year 1921-1922. Formerly there were two classes—one at the beginning of each term—September and January.

Parents having children for the Beginner's Class are requested to have them enrolled at as early a date as possible during the present month.

Pupils who are six years of age or who will be that age in January will be admitted.

expensive. Hanna, Delia Craig, style, and Drumheller dropped log wads on their teams. The Mail, Bessano.

## Construction of the Pit Silo

Having determined the size of the silo, drive a peg at what is to be the centre. Then with a stick having one end fastened to the centre peg and a marker on the other, make a circle the proper size. Outside the circle dig a trench about 12 inches wide and 2 feet deep, making the inside of the trench as smooth as possible. A board or plank form helps to make a smooth job of the concrete work but is not essential.

Fill the trench with concrete and extend it about 6 inches above the surface of the ground. This is necessary to provide against surface water getting into the silo. To save concrete the curbing can be tapered to 6 or 8 inches at the top if desired. The concrete should be made of 5 parts of clean gravel to 1 of cement and reinforced by incising a few strands of barbed wire.

When the concrete is well set proceed to dig out the dirt. Be sure to keep the sides smooth all the way down. The first 12 feet can be thrown out by hand with a long handled shovel, and after that a hoisting device must be erected for getting the dirt out. The same device can be used later to take out the silage.

After each two or three feet of earth is removed, plaster the sides by applying two coats of cement, each about half an inch thick. This should be done when the sides are still moist. The mortar used for plastering should be made of two parts of clean sand and one part of cement with enough soft water to make it of consistency to adhere to the dirt wall. If the wall is dry, wet it before the plaster is applied.

The bottom of the silo may be covered with a two inch layer of concrete. This, however, is not necessary as the silage may rest directly on the ground with very little waste from spoiling. The total amount of gravel, sand and cement needed for the wall of a silo 26 feet in depth and 12 feet in diameter are about as follows:

2 loads of gravel, 3 loads of sand and 52 sacks of cement.

The pit silo should be roofed over to protect the silage and the roof should be extended over the edges far enough to protect the wall also. If the wall is exposed to the weather it is liable to cave in sooner or later.

Unless it is desired to cut down the expense of construction to a minimum it is desirable to make the curbing large and strong enough to support an above ground section which can be built at some future time. This is a good way to increase the silo capacity as required. In this case the curbing should come about two feet above ground and taper from two feet wide at the bottom and foot wide at the top. A very good silo is a combination of

the pit and upright types. The excavation may be made to a depth of about ten feet and the upright part of wood cement erected to a height of 15 or 20 feet above ground. This does away with the hardest part of the digging and the necessity for a lifting device.

If it is not possible to get the silo to supply the necessary cement cover for a pit silo, one should not hesitate to make the excavation anyway, and put the silage in without plastering the walls. This can be done with good results and if the soil is hard and firm the silo may last several years before it caves in too much for use. Some spoiling may take place around the dirt walls but as a rule the loss is not great.

There is a slight danger from entering the silo when it has been partially filled and left unplastered for a few hours. This is due to carbonic acid gas which results from fermentation.

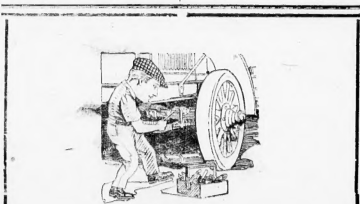
tion of the silage. Because the gas is heavier than air it sinks to the bottom. Its presence can always be detected by lowering a lighted lantern which it will extinguish. By causing the air to be stirred up either with a pole to which an old garment has been attached or by dropping in some more fresh green silage the silo can be entered quite safely. The greatest danger, however, is during filling. There is very little danger, if any, after the silage has been in the silo for a month and during the time that it is being fed.

To feed 6 cows for 9 months, 22 tons of silage is required, also size 10 ft. x 23 ft. deep.

8 cows, 24 tons, 43 tons, 12x22 ft. deep, 10 " " 54 " 12x26 ft. deep, 12 " " 65 " 14x24 ft. deep.

At the enter a silo need to dig as deep only as capacity is required.

The pit silo is not satisfactory unless the capacity can be made without encountering the water. It is a point that the water be high and dry and can easily be used for feeding.



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W. C. BOYD, Proprietor

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SEPTEMBER 15th**

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**EMPRESS DRUG COMPANY**







## THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Published in the interests  
of Empire and District.

S. Sexton Proprietors A. Hankin

Thursday, Sep. 15, 1921

There is a problem that will confront many this fall and one that should be given careful consideration, viz: Who shall we pay first? Each one has certain obligations to meet, on account of scarcity of money the past three years, owing to poor crop conditions, many will not have enough off this year's crop to pay off all their creditors. The best solution of the problem and the one most honorable is to pay up as many debts as possible at home, where the money will be of greatest benefit. Each of your creditors will expect a share of the crop proceeds this fall and they are entitled to it. A great mistake that is often made is the paying up of the immediate necessities and other outside concerns in full, leaving the merchants to wait and carry their indebtedness for another year. It must be remembered that the outside concerns have a certain amount of security and are able to raise money on same to tide them over, whereas the local merchant generally has none and is not in the same position to grant an extension. We do not inter that outside concerns should be turned down altogether, but where there is only a limited amount of capital to pay off indebtedness in advance of that amount a fair distribution is only honorable and the home debt should be given the first thought.

Money spent at home is always circulating and each one has the handling of a portion of it, with the possible chance of a portion of it coming back, while on the other hand money sent to the district

entirely. The home merchant cannot afford to place a collector on the road and travel to the honesty of his debtor to play the part that he did when credit was given. The payment of taxes is an item that should be given a forethought as it is quite imperative that our Municipalities and Town Council derive what is coming to them financially.—Ex.

"Aren't people queer?" queries R. J. M. "A married friend of mine buttonholed me, this morning and poured into my ear a choice bit of scandal. 'But don't let it go any further, Bob,' he ended."

"No, certainly not, I said. But how did you happen to hear it?"

"Oh, the wife, of course," he answered. "She's just like all all women—can't keep a secret. And on he went."

## Experiments With Winter Rye

Experiments with winter rye have been carried on for some years at the Experimental Farm of the Saskatchewan University and very good yields have been secured this year from the varieties under test, running from 46 bushels to over 57 bushels to the acre except for one variety. The best yields were secured from Dean and Advance, two new varieties introduced last fall from the South Dakota Experimental Farm with Rosen, the well known Michigan variety, giving the lowest yield, as about 25 per cent of this variety winter-killed.

The date of seeding tests strongly favored September 1 and in the seeding tests one bushel to the acre gave the best returns, although one-half bushels did exceedingly well, giving 40.1 bushels to the acre.

One and one-half bushels sown yielded the same as one bushel, 49.3.

As the yields from North Dakota, No. 959 and Saskatchewan were very satisfactory, Professor Manley Champlin of the field husbandry department of the University, states that: "It is evidently safer for Saskatchewan farmer to grow North Dakota No. 959 or the old original Saskatchewan rye developed at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, rather than to change to any of the more recently introduced varieties, except perhaps in a small way as an experiment."

With the exception of Rosen which took 321 days to mature, the other varieties under test all matured in 32 days.

## Large Potato Crop

Edmonton, Alberta.—About 500 carloads of graded potatoes will be sent to outside markets from the surrounding country

this season. The potatoes crop for the entire province is expected to be the largest of any province in the Dominion this year in proportion to acreage planted which is estimated at about 43,900 acres.

A disastrous fire occurred at Succow, Sask., last week, and a large part of the business por-

tion of the town was destroyed.

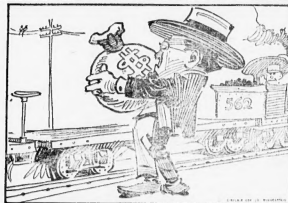
An estimate of the number of women who will be allowed to cast ballots in the Dominion election is given as 1,250,000. An estimate of the total voting strength of both sexes is given as 3,000,000.

Cons. Paxton, left on a trip to Jenner, on Wednesday.

Ralph L. Arthur  
MEAT MARKET

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FRESH and SMOKED MEATS**  
"Quality, Service and Courtesy," our motto.

There is real pleasure in doing your marketing with us. We endeavor to understand your needs, and are pleased to deliver your goods.



## Don't Send Your Money Away

for the Lumber and Building Material you contemplate buying, until you see what we can do for you.

Remember, it's a good rule to buy where YOUR INTERESTS are considered, and mail order houses don't do that. All they're after is your money.

Careful attention to your wants is our motto, and we'd appreciate the opportunity to quote you on your requirements before sending your money away. You won't have to wait for your goods, and you can see them first before buying.

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Address all communications to the Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

HON. HERBERT GREENFIELD  
Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON,  
Deputy Provincial Treasurer,  
Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Province of Alberta  
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Alberta Gold Bonds  
at  
\$97.59  
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## NEW FORD PRICES

Effective September 3rd, 1921

Touring Car	-	565.00
Runabout	-	515.00
Chassis	-	470.00
Truck Chassis	-	615.00
Sedan	-	990.00
Coupe	-	890.00

Starter and Electric Lighting on Above Models, \$85.00 Extra

Above Prices include Starter and Electric Lighting

All Prices Are F.O.B. Ford, Ont., and Do Not Include Federal Sales Tax



**N. D. STOREY**  
EXTRA STEPS MEAN DOLLARS SAVED



## Record Of Performance For Poultry

Work of Poultry Breeders in all Parts of the Dominion.

When instituting and carrying into effect Record of Performance for Poultry the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, had in mind the bringing to the fore of ability and individual enterprise in poultry breeding, and focusing them on a common objective of national importance. The report issued for 1919-20 of Record of Performance for Poultry, "Section A," is an interesting publication covering as it does the work of poultry breeders in all parts of the Dominion, with a tabulated record of the birds on their plants that had over 150 eggs in 32 consecutive weeks. These birds are divided into two classes, those laying 150 eggs and qualifying for Record of Performance certificate, and those laying 225 eggs and qualifying for Advance Record of Performance certificate.

The entries for 1919-20 numbered 4,436, representing 67 breeders, and five breeds and ten varieties of those breeds. Of the total number of birds, 15 per cent. was withdrawn for various reasons before the completion of the test; 17.2 per cent. qualified, 154 per cent. laying from 124 eggs, and those laying 225 eggs and qualifying for Advance Record of Performance certificate.

From the standpoint of provincial interest it may be noticed that British Columbia led with 1,623 birds entered, Ontario was second with 1,246, followed by 860, Prince Edward Island fourth with 236. In the matter of percentage qualified the leading was Saskatchewan, 34.1 per cent., Manitoba 27.1 per cent., British Columbia 23.4 per cent., Ontario 20.1 per cent., Prince Edward Island 16.7 per cent., followed in order by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Alberta. When considering these figures on the basis of the number of birds entered, British Columbia leads with Ontario second.

The oft-asked question, "which is the best breed?" is answered when a scrutiny of the record is made. It will be seen that 16 individuals representing four breeds laid over 312 eggs in the year, and these included White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and others, not a matter of breed but of breeding.

The entries for the present laying year, 1920-21 numbered 7,511, as compared with the 4,436 which the report covers. Interest is increasing in this work every day, and some sections of the country are asking for quotations on eggs, chicks and breeding stock from birds qualified in the Record of Performance. The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

## Saskatchewan Schools

Hon. S. J. Latta Gives Impressions Gained at Teachers' Conference

Saskatchewan educational system is the best of the school systems of the British Empire, is the opinion of Hon. S. J. Latta, who has recently returned from attending the Empire Teachers' Conference at Toronto. There was observed a lack of knowledge of Western Canada among the teachers from the British Isles, and also from the East. Many of the leading educationalists of the Old Country were attending the conference. One was Dr. Rendall, the headmaster of Winchester school, who informed the Minister of the losses sustained among the students of the greater schools during the war. Present at the conference were teachers from Canada, Great Britain, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, South Africa, West Indies, Fiji, and the Straits Settlements.

## Shipping Grain via Panama

Reduced Rail Haul from Alberta and Western Saskatchewan

Wheat exporters expect to ship by the Pacific route three or four times the amount of grain to Europe this season as was marketed in 1920. Last season the exports amounted to between twelve and thirteen million bushels of grain, and the shipping of British tons of two thousand and forty pounds.

The route provides a greatly reduced rail haul for grain grown in Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan, and since the Pacific port is open the year round, wheat may be marketed all through the winter months.

The verb "to love" has no imperative.

AV. N. U. 1383

## Some Deadly Weapons

Aerial Torpedo, Water Torpedo, and Aerial Bomb Invented by Former Winnipeg Man

Charles Lewis, a former Winnipeg citizen, now resident in Vancouver, after ten years of study and from tests made during that time, claims to have invented and can produce the most destructive weapon of war yet devised in the world. These are an aerial torpedo, a water torpedo and an aerial bomb. They are all steered and controlled with electric current, and the inventor claims they will be able to destroy steel ships, guns and villages.

The aerial torpedo, he explains, will be similar to a seaplane charged with high explosive, elevated and steered with electric current and driven with gasoline. It will have an approximate speed of two miles an hour, and under full control and objective sighted, then speed will increase until impact. Distance can be determined by amount of gasolene used, and the torpedo can be adjusted to attack airships or aeroplanes.

The water torpedo, he says, will be similar to the aerial torpedo, but has no wings. It is driven with a propeller and can only be discharged from the land or wooden ships. Its approximate speed is said to be one mile a minute until under control, and it can be adjusted to attack submarines or surface vessels.

The aerial bomb can be discharged from airships or aeroplanes, flies at a high speed, and is steered by electric current. It can be the inventor aspires, and is adjusted to attack submarines while submerged. — Press.

## Punjab Will Not Welcome Prince

Unwise for Him to Visit Capital Until Wrong is Righted

A letter cable from Lahore, capital of the Punjab, says that the municipality of Lahore has passed a resolution with two dissenting voices, declaring that until the wrong has been done to the Khalifas, the Punjab and the Khalifa are at enmity, and that the Prince of Wales, if he comes to the Punjab, is unwelcome and expedient for the Prince of Wales to visit Lahore, and that the Khalifa is the forerunner of the world. The resolution adds that though the municipality entertains no personal feeling of dislike for the British agent, its members feel convinced that his visit would be exploited for political ends, and that it is to be expected that any welcome whatsoever, nor to incur expense for his reception nor participate in the official functions.

The Punjab has a population of over nineteen millions, of whom over ten millions are Mohammedans, two million Sikhs, and the rest are Hindus. The Khalifa is the restoration of its complete independence of outside control at Constantinople, and the Khalifa is the restoration of its complete independence of outside control at Constantinople.

It has been officially announced that the Prince of Wales will sail from England for India, on Oct. 26.

## Wheat Yield Is Lower For Northern Hemisphere

International Institute Forecasts

The Punjab has a population of over nineteen millions, of whom over ten millions are Mohammedans, two million Sikhs, and the rest are Hindus. The Khalifa is the restoration of its complete independence of outside control at Constantinople, and the Khalifa is the restoration of its complete independence of outside control at Constantinople.

The wheat yield in the northern hemisphere, issued by the International Institute of Agriculture show that it will be approximately 50,200,000 tons, compared to 51,300,000 tons in 1920. The crop in Europe, leaving out of consideration Great Britain, France and Germany, is estimated at 12,000,000 tons, compared to 10,500,000 tons last year. Canada and the United States are expected to produce 28,600,000 tons in 1920, and India, Japan, Africa, Morocco and Tunis will, it is said, yield 9,400,000 tons, compared to 12,000,000 tons last year.

The rice yield is computed at 8,200,000 tons, against 6,700,000 tons in 1920. The wheat yield shows an increase of 24 per cent. Asia, however, has suffered from the drought, and shows a decrease of 12.2 per cent. The maize yield, based upon returns for the United States, shows a decrease of 6.2 per cent.

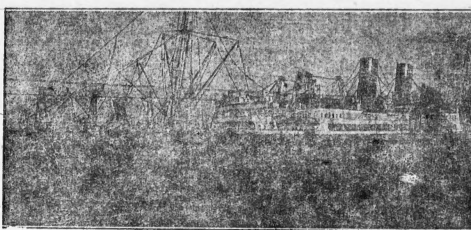
## Saskatchewan Automobiles

Recent figures published by the national government give the number of automobiles in Saskatchewan in 1920 as 60,325, as compared with 55,010 in 1919 and 46,880 in 1918. This is a remarkable increase, when it is considered that the total number of motor vehicles in 1908 was only 74.

## Protecting Wolf Buffalo

Effort is being made by means of winter patrol to protect the wolf buffalo in Northern Alberta and the adjoining section of the Northwest Territories in the vicinity of Fort Smith. Wolves are the greatest menace to the wolf buffalo.

## How the Immigrant is Received in Canada



The Canadian Pacific Liner Melita Brings Thousands of Immigrants.

The writer has recently put himself in the place of an immigrant, travelling with a shipload to the St. Lawrence from Father Point to Quebec, joining the procession down the gateway to the big Government Immigration Hall; watching them pass in review before customs officers, Health Department Doctors and inspectors, and experiencing the services rendered by a number of helpful voluntary agencies at the point of disembarkation, while standing in the line of immigrants, and ticket sellers and finally boarding an immigrant train bound for the West.

This is how the immigrant is received in Canada; courteously, fairly, politely, expeditiously; that is, all except the few who ignorantly or wilfully have disregarded the regulations and must needs be firmly dealt with, for the sake of Canada as a whole.

The last leg of the ocean journey is made over one of the most beautiful rivers in the world and amid the attractive scenery of the white little French Canadian villages and a background of the great low narrow meadows and the further hills of blue. The St. Lawrence makes a dramatic approach to the newcomer to Canada. All are eagerly drinking in the view, facing with keen anticipation the new land for which they are heading, in some cases fulfilling the dreams of a lifetime; in others, it is a homecoming after a visit to the motherland and the old folks at home.

Grosse Isle must, however, be

reckoned with, the quarantine station of the Government. If the passengers have a clean bill of health from the ship's doctors, there is little delay, for again Canada must be safeguarded from possible plague or pestilence. The great adventure for most reaches a dramatic climax at old Quebec, to rich in history and romance, the eastern gateway to a country of half-a-continent.

The Corleau lands at the St. Louis Immigration, with the Tangle and the Melita following close behind—three great C. P. R. liners carrying nearly two thousand immigrants will in a fortnight. So it is excitement. From deep holds emerge masses of baggage of every conceivable type and size, while the deck after deck pour forth the human stream from many lands and speaking a babel of tongues. Canada is laid out to meet them among the western lands for the fortune seekers. Every boat officer is on his job, as well as every railway official, and the immigration is a busy scene. The immigrants are met by conductors, guards, and guides, all doing the best of their work. The immigrants well received in the land of adoption; he is helped on his way to a full citizenship in this land of opportunity and wealth for all who will and are amenable to its laws. A final impression is the excellent co-operation between Government, steamer, railway and all others who form the reception committee for the new Canadian. He is given the glad hand and a warm welcome, no matter whether he hails from a British or a foreign land, and is made to feel at home from the hour he lands.

Here the doors are the C. P. R. men—and the directing official, who has a big job on his hands in training two thousand people in a few hours, assisted by conductors, guards, and guides, all doing the best of their work. The immigrants well received in the land of adoption; he is helped on his way to a full citizenship in this land of opportunity and wealth for all who will and are amenable to its laws. A final impression is the excellent co-operation between Government, steamer, railway and all others who form the reception committee for the new Canadian. He is given the glad hand and a warm welcome, no matter whether he hails from a British or a foreign land, and is made to feel at home from the hour he lands.

F. Y.

## Cariboo Scarce In North

Saskatchewan Provincial Police Constable Returns After Extended

Cariboo are scarce in the far north of the province according to a report by Constable Chapuis, of the Cariboo detachment, of the Provincial Police, who has returned from a patrol beyond the northern boundary of Saskatchewan, covering 3,000 miles on foot and by canoe and dog-team.

He left his detachment last December, returning in January, and having been actually on the trail for 111 days, doing an average of 30 miles a day.

The Cariboo has a reputation of being a day. The Cariboo has a reputation of being a day. The Cariboo has a reputation of being a day.

The Harp in Egypt

Music was an integral part of the Egyptian temple ritual from the most remote times. The favorite instrument used by the priests was the harp, which was probably invented in Egypt. It reached a point of development and beauty which has rarely been equalled. The finest harps were taller than a man; they had many strings, and were most beautifully ornamented; answering "in the houses of Egyptian grandees to the splendid grandeur which adorn our modern residences."

## Tractors in Saskatchewan

Farmers of Saskatchewan invested approximately \$6,000,000 in new tractors in 1920, no less than 2,000 tractors being sold to purchasers during the year, at a cost averaging \$3,000 each. Farmers in this province are depending every year upon mechanical conveniences to a greater extent.

## Pie Weigh 150 Pounds

The largest raisin pie on record was served recently to patrons of the mobile show at Turlock, Calif. The immense pie weighed 158 pounds, and 75 pounds of raisins were used in its composition.

No one is a good judge of her own reputation. Mrs. Asquith.

## Rosen Rye

Results of this Crop on Noble Foundation Farms Are Satisfactory

Compared with the yields of other grain the results of the crop from the Noble Foundation in Southern Alberta, Rosen rye grown on the farms of the Noble Foundation in Southern Alberta, are regarded as very satisfactory. The crop is well advanced, and the 2,200 acres which was sown to this crop last year, Ryfed seed from the 2,200 acres, the yield of the crop is yielding twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. It is only fair in giving these estimates to take into consideration that the fall of 1920 was about the driest ever experienced in the country, while during the summer months the weather was unusually hot. Large quantities of this rye are being sent to farmers in all parts of the three prairie provinces for seed purposes this year.

## Receive War Service Gratuity

War Widow is Aided by Efforts of G. W. V. A.

Mrs. Henrietta Stuart, of Le Ross, Sask., a widow with two children, writes to the Provincial Secretary of the War Veterans' Association, acknowledging receipt of a cheque for \$530 in respect of War Service Grant. She is anxious for \$73 ad joining Separation Allowance.

Claims for the War Service Gratuity and Separation Allowance were originally this year.

Prompt attention to continuing correspondence extending over a period of fourteen months has now resulted in a satisfactory settlement being made by the Pay and Allowance Board.

## Heavy Consumption of Binder Twine

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association reports a heavy demand for binder twine, one local branch, which ordered 24,000 pounds last year, has required 70,000 pounds this year. Canada imported from the United States last year 34,641,000 pounds of twine.

## Airplanes Master

Arabian Deserts

New Air Route Opened Between Palestine and Mesopotamia

Rumors that would have to wait many years before they could be mastered by railways are now quickly mastered by aerial transport. News from the Royal Air Force, the new air route has been opened up across the desert between Palestine and Mesopotamia. Notification has been received of the arrival at Baghdad of three airplanes of the Royal Air Force which have flown over the route.

The new route is about 580 miles long. It is an extension of the present Cairo-Ramleh route. It starts near Ramleh, where is the main base for aeroplanes in Palestine, passes through Amman (east of the Jordan), and Kasr Arak, where landing grounds have been prepared, and proceeds thence in an almost straight line across the Arabian desert to Hama on the Euphrates, and thence to Bagdad.

## Origin of True Blue

The expression true blue is handed down from the Scotch Covenanters of the seventeenth century, who chose blue as their emblem in opposition to the red of the Covenanters. A group bound by a series of covenants to uphold the Presbyterian faith and doctrines of faith. This true blue applied originally to a loyal Presbyterian. The blue ribbon, always the reward of the winner in a race or contest, originated in the use of blue ribbon as the distinguishing badge of the Knights of the Garter, an order founded by Edward III.

## Australia Gets Busy

Australia announces a new colonization plan for the year 1921. The slogan "a million farmers for a million farmers for Australia." Canada has the room and needs the population on its untamed areas. Is the Australian Commonwealth to get the cream of British peoples?

By making your purchases from your home merchant you are contributing directly to the prosperity of the community in which you live.

In the onion-raisers' union there should be strikers.

## Why Die?

Scientific Experiments Lead to Belief That Life May Be Prolonged Indefinitely

Le Matin, of Paris, gives an account of experiments carried out by Dr. Carrel, which suggests that "there is no reason why you should die." The newspaper says that Dr. Carrel undertook his researches as a result of the fact that the experiments of earlier biologists in keeping alive tissues taken from animals proved unsatisfactory, as a piece of tissue did not remain alive for longer than the normal period of life of the animal from which it had been taken.

Dr. Carrel began his experiment January 17, 1912, with 16 fragments of the heart and vessels of a chicken embryo eight days old. By March only five fragments survived. Owing to various mishaps and bacterial infections only one was alive September 25. This was a fragment of connective tissue derived indirectly from the heart of a chicken, which "was healed after 104 days of life away from its organism."

"Since then," says the Matin, "this culture has gone on growing vigorously. Every 48 hours it is divided into four parts, which are washed in a Ringer solution, put in a fresh culture medium, and then placed on separate glass slides and kept at a temperature of 102 degrees Fahrenheit. The culture medium consists of chicken plasma, or extract of chicken's blood, with an equal part of liquid extract taken from an embryo. The pieces of tissue have now grown forty times their own size, according to circumstances, in 48 hours. It is certain that the culture of a tissue away from its organism can last longer than the animal itself, and indeed practically indefinitely."

"It now remains to pose a question that the tissues of which we are composed are practically immortal. Old age, therefore, is, as Dastre defined, only a disorganization of the cells and tissues change and become feeble and sclerosed in old age, that is not a cause, but the result of old age. But what is it, then, that causes this result? Perhaps it is simply that in our bodies each part depends upon the organization and co-ordination of the whole. If one part gives away, all the rest of the machine breaks down. It is like a battle-ship that is wrecked at one point. So long as we prevent a breakdown in each different part of the human body, we shall continue to be young and vigorous. Human immortality is therefore theoretically possible. It will become a reality only if a scientific practice knows how to maintain the balance and the functioning of each of our organs. Then we shall live as long as we desire."

## Curiosities Of A Populous Island

People Place More Value On Trees Than Land.

A remarkable case of overpopulation is that of the Island of Bukara, Lake Malawi, in Africa. Described by H. L. Duke in the Cornhill Magazine. This island, with an area of 36 square miles, much of which is bare rock, is one of the most densely populated islands in the world, supporting a population of 19,000. The small garden plots are so small that the owners of the land are obliged to live on the trees, and their ownership are rigidly observed. Trees are valued more than the land on which they grow. In some cases one man owns the tree and another the ground. A man must not steal his neighbors leaves, sticks and rubbish. A father may even divide a tree among his children, allotting certain branches to each.

## A Strange Volcano

Is Buried Under Immense Snow Fields In Iceland

Geological map of Iceland by Dr. Thordarson shows that in many of the work, gives much information about one of the world's most wonderful islands, which few visitors ever see. An example of the strangeness of Iceland is furnished by the volcano Katla. This is buried under immense snow fields, and from time to time it fires burst through the glittering blankets, and then snow floods are poured from the mountain, and the great stretch of country between the volcano and the sea is inundated and huge masses of ice are carried out into the ocean.

## Smallest Army in World

Said to be the smallest army in the world, is about to double the size of its army, which in future will consist of six soldiers.

It pays to patronize home industries. Buy from the merchants in your own town.

One factory in Hamilton produces 9,000,000 saws a year.

## Oh, Money! Money!

— BY —  
ELEANOR H. PORTER

Printed by Special Arrangement with The Express, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued)

"None, perhaps," still smiled Mr. Smith good-humoredly.

"Why don't you let them alone, then? What do you expect to find? Money, I—"

"Well, I can tell you it's a silly business, whatever you find. If you find your grandfather's a bigger man than you are, you'll be proud of it, but you ought to be ashamed of it—"

"I can tell you it's a silly business, whatever you find. If you find your grandfather's a bigger man than you are, you'll be proud of it, but you ought to be ashamed of it—"

"Well, I shan't," he observed tartly. "I'm not a fool, if I am. I am going out to the point where I can get some air."

"There, work as long as you like, Mr. Smith," I knew you'd rather work by yourself," nodded Miss Maggie, moving the plant a trifle away from him.

"But, good heavens, how do you stand?" exploded Mr. Smith before he realized that this time he was talking to the thing around. He blushed a painful red.

"After all, too colored, then, abruptly, she laughed.

"After all, it doesn't matter. Why shouldn't I be frank with you? You couldn't help seeing—how things were, of course, and I'm sure you wouldn't have been a stranger."

"You see, father is nervous, and not at all well. We have to humor him." "But do you mean that you always have to tell him to do what you don't want, in order to—well, tell him—"

"Mr. Smith, finding himself in very deep water, blushed again painfully. Miss Maggie met his embarrassed gaze with cheerful candor.

"Tell him to do what I don't want in order to get him to do what I do want him to? Yes, oh, yes. But I don't mind really, when I think of it now. And when you know how, what does it matter? After all, it's the difference?"

"To most of the world we say, 'Please don't.' That's all. You see, it's really very simple—when you know how."

"Simple? Great Scott!" muttered Mr. Smith. He wanted to say more; but Miss Maggie, with a smiling nod, turned away, so he had to let it go.

Benny, wandering in from the kitchen, with both hands full of cookies, plumped himself down on the cushioned window-seat, drew a sigh of content.

"Say, Aunt Maggie."

"Yes, dear."

"Can I come to live with you?"

"Certainly not!" The little voice and pleasant smile took all the sting from the prompt refusal. "What would father and mother do?"

"Oh, they wouldn't mind."

"Benny?"

"They wouldn't. Maybe pa would a little, but Benny and I—"

"And I like it."

"Nonsense, Benny! Miss Maggie crossed to a little table and picked up a small box. "Here's a new picture puzzle. See if you can do it."

Benny shifted his now depleted stock of cookies to one hand, dropped to his knees on the floor, and dumped the contents of the box upon the seat before him.

"They won't let me eat cookies any more at home—in the house, I mean. Too many crumbs!"

"But you know you have to pick up your crumbs here, dear."

"Yes, but I don't mind—after I've had the fun of eating first. But they won't let me drop 'em 'er begin with, then, nor take any of the boys into the house. Honest, Aunt Maggie, there ain't anything a feller can do, seem, if ye live on the West Side."

He peered sulkily.

"Mr. Smith, copying dates at the table, was conscious of a slight apprehensive glance in his direction from Miss Maggie's eyes, as she murmured—"

"But you're forgetting your puzzle, Benny. You've put only five pieces together."

"I can't do puzzles there, either."

Benny's voice was still mournful.

"All the more reason, then, why you ought like to do them here. See, where does this dog's head go?"

Entirely Benny's attention was pictured wood in his fingers and began to fit it into the pattern before him.

"I used to do 'em an' have 'em 'round, but ma says I can't now. Callers might come and see 'em an' what would they say—on the West Side?"

## TELLS HOW CATARRH IS DESTROYED QUICKLY

Catarrh sufferers, meaning those with colds, sore throat, bronchitis, trouble, etc., can at all times right at home by inhaling "Catarrhose."

In using Catarrhose you don't take medicine into the stomach—you just breathe a healing vapor directly to the lungs and air passages.

These vapors and the greatest antiseptics are thus sent to every spot where catarrhal trouble exists—sinuses are killed, foul secretions are destroyed, nature is given a chance and the disease ends quickly.

Small size \$1.00, dealers everywhere. The Catarrhose Co., Montreal.

And that's the way 't is with everything. Ma an' Ben are always doing one or not one 'em, for some reason or other. They never come—not even."

"Yes, yes, dear, but they will, when you get acquainted. You haven't found where the dog's head goes yet?"

"He'd rather have the old friends, wouldn't you mind having him?"

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for Aunt Maggie!" laughed Mr. Smith suddenly.

"Oh, you don't know Aunt Maggie, yet. She's always trying to make people think things don't matter. You'll see!"

A moment later he had turned down his own street, and Mr. Smith was left alone.

Very often, in the days that followed, Mr. Smith thought of this speech of Benny's. He had opportunity to verify it, for he was seeing a good deal of Miss Maggie, and he seemed indeed, to him that half the town was coming to her to learn that something "didn't matter"—though very seldom, except to Benny, did he hear her say the words themselves.

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## Beginning of Beekeeping

A Few Colonies of Bees Should Be Kept On Every Farm.

The excellent yield of honey that beekeepers in some quarters have enjoyed this season will no doubt have the effect of stimulating interest in the business of keeping bees.

It would be well to remember that bees have been extracted. All years have not been as good as this for honey, but it is well to remember that bees have been extracted.

In any case bees are not expensive to keep, and their feeding is usually taken care of without direct outlay. Unless one has an aversion to keeping bees, there is very little reason why at least a few colonies could not be kept on every farm.

Honey has a claim to be regularly used in every home because of the delicacy of its flavor and for its food value. There are an increasing number of people who make beekeeping their principal business.

The amount of extracted honey that may be obtained from a well-managed colony of bees varies with years and localities. From 30 to 150 pounds of honey can be obtained from a colony.

While the spring is the best time of year to begin beekeeping, it is not necessary to wait until that season to learn something of the business.

Indeed one can become a beekeeper in the winter, and it is not necessary to wait until that season to learn something of the business.

Occasion should be taken to visit successful beekeepers to see how their hives are constructed and the bees handled; also to learn by question and answer many things about bees and their management, which are not nearly so easily acquired by the perusal of books.

It is a mistake to start with a large scale. One or two colonies are enough to begin with. When experience has been gained the number may be increased. Nothing is more discouraging to the beginner after he has gone extensively into beekeeping than to lose most of the bees through bad wintering or some other cause.

All from the want of a little experience. It is a good plan to make the bees pay their way after the first outlay. If one desires to go into beekeeping and the opportunity of securing a few colonies this autumn presents itself, it may be good business to take advantage of it.

The question of wintering then becomes an immediate problem, and it is best as a rule to take advantage of it.

Successful beekeepers in the neighborhood. Bees do not become frosty in winter like other insects, but they generate heat and consume their stores in so doing.

Successful wintering depends principally upon the number of bees in the cluster, the youth of the bees, sufficient and wholesome stores, and protection from cold.

When good protection is provided the bees do not need to produce so much heat; consequently, less stores are consumed and there is less drain upon the vitality of the bees.

To winter satisfactorily, each colony requires to have a good fertile queen and enough bees to crowd between seven to ten combs.

Each colony should have 30 to 40 pounds of wholesome sealed stores, depending on the intensity of the cold and condition of the storage quarters.

Bulletin No. 26, to which reference has been made obtained from the Publications Branch of the Dominion Educational Service.

Indications are multiplying that the winter is far from bleak—the northern business prospects appear to be gradually being improved.

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### Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

## What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of  
*Charles H. Fletcher*  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, gives detail for both cellar and outdoor wintering, and other information of much value to beekeepers whether they live in Ontario or some other part of Canada.

The smallest apartment houses are those occupied by bees. In a cubic foot of honeycomb there are about 9,000 cells.

The first agricultural society in Great Britain was instituted in Scotland in 1723.

St. Luke is said to have reported the Sermon on the Mount in shorthand.

Assistant means bad business.

### Saves Mother's Work's Father Money

## CLARK'S CORNED BEANS

A good nourishing food, ready to serve and inexpensive. Try it cold or heated in slices and serve with fried eggs instead of ham. No bone, no gristle, no waste and every can with the Government guarantee of purity. Clark's Good Things are made from Canadian Farm Produce and sold everywhere in Canada.

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### USE MURINE EYES

See Wind Winked Cinders

W. N. 1383

## McDONALD'S

### PRINCE OF WALES

## CHEWING TOBACCO

The Tobacco with a heart

Canada's standard since 1858

People hate to get a reputation for what they really are.



bottle; put up only by The T. Milburn  
Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The one redeeming feature of the pawnshop is the ticket.

not suffer for four or five years as Mrs. Peasey did, but profit by her experience and be restored to health.

The deaf and dumb language was introduced in the year 1749.

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